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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE
GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 23.

The Council of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates is leaving no
stone unturned to support the
Government.

It has issued a vigorous proclama-
tion to the Army denouncing traitors
and pointing out that many who fled
were moved down by the German
flee. It says: "Salvation lies with
the Government. Yielding before
the Germans means the loss of the
land and freedom. There is only
one way open, and that is to go
forward."

"BLOOD AND IRON" RULE IF
NECESSARY.

PETROGRAD, July 24.

M. Keresensky, in an interview,
said that the Government would save
Russia by blood and iron if the
appeal to reason, honour and con-
science failed. "Whatever happened,
the pre-Revolution regime was im-
possible. The problem for the
moment was to check the retreat,
to end economic disorders and to
restore the finances. The situation
at the Front demanded heroic mea-
sures and the Government would
deal most sternly with traitors."

THE GERMAN PRESSURE ON THE RUSSIANS.

"BITTER FIGHTS" ALONG THE
WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, July 24.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
There were bitter fights, resulting
in our favour, on the whole of the
East Front from the Baltic Sea to
the Black Sea.

The Russians twice vainly attack-
ed, on a wide front, near Jacobstadt.
Six Russian Divisions five times
attacked to the south-west of Dvinsk.
After tough hand-to-hand fighting,
the Russians withdrew with terrible
losses.

Russian attacks failed on a wide
front at Krevo, which we again held.
Eight Russian Divisions attacked
at Smorgon, but only remnants
returned.

The strategic effect of our opera-
tions in East Galicia is becoming
powerful. The enemy is retreating
from the Northern Carpathian front.
We are pressing forward on a front
of 250 kilometres from the Sereth
to the wooded Carpathians. We
forced a crossing of the Sereth to
the south of Tarnopol and repulsed
desperate Russian mass-attacks near
Trembowla. We have advanced
beyond Halicz, Bystrzyca and
Solotwinka.

The booty is not yet known but
several Divisions report that they
have taken 8,000 prisoners each.
We captured many heavy guns and
also railway trucks filled with food-
stuffs, proving the enemy's pre-
cipitate retreat. The Archduke
Joseph's north wing joined in the
movement.

The Russo-Rumanians attempted
to advance on a wide sector between
the Trotus and Putna Valleys, but
were driven back. Fresh fights have
developed.

General Mackensen broke down
Russo-Rumanian attacks along the
Putna and the Sefeth.

MR. HENDERSON'S RETURN TO
LONDON.

LONDON, July 24.

Mr. Henderson has returned to Lon-
don from Petrograd.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CHEMIN-DES-DAMES
LONG SUCCESSION OF BATTLES
ON A LARGE SCALE.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, describing the fresh
attack at Chemins-des-Dames on
July 22nd, says the enemy has given
battle on a large scale practically
every second day since April 20th,
when the French captured the posi-
tion.

The attack on July 22nd was the
most powerful since that of July
3rd, and opened with an amazingly
violent bombardment from a tre-
mendous accumulation of guns
which lasted for an hour; over a
ten miles' front. The infantry
attack which covered two miles of
front, was directed against the
Casemates and the California
Plateau. The attempt at the
Casemates failed, but the shrapnel
gained a foothold in our first
line in a part of the California
Plateau front, after a tremendous
struggle. The fight was progressing
until the evening.

FURTHER ENEMY ATTEMPTS.

LONDON, July 24.

A French communiqué reports:—
There have been violent bombard-
ments in night-time in the region to
the north-west of Bray-sur-Seine.
Two enemy attempts to reach our
lines were repulsed.
Our fire compelled an assaulting
detachment, to the north of Nancy,
to fall back to its own trenches,
with serious losses.

An enemy attack between Cerny
and Ailles proved without result.
The artillery struggle continued to
be violent on the sector before
Créonne, notably at California
Plateau.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We successfully carried out a raid
to the west of Havrincourt, to the
east of Vermelles and to the west of
Hollbeke.

LATER.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We carried out four successful
raids to the east and north-east of
Ypres. Enemy raiders entered our
trenches to the east of Laventie,
but were driven out. Another party
succeeded in raiding a sap to the
east of Givenchy-la-Bassee.
Our aeroplanes continued success-
fully to co-operate with our artillery.
Raiding squadrons dropped four tons
of bombs on enemy aerodromes,
depots and railway junctions. They
encountered fewer German aero-
planes. We brought down three
enemy machines and drove down
three. None of ours is missing.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN FLANDERS.

UNPRECEDENTED INTENSITY.

LONDON, July 24.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
The artillery duel in Flanders
continued throughout the day and
night and was of unprecedented
intensity. The enemy's thrusts are
also increasing.

The French again attacked at
Chemin-des-Dames but were un-
successful. We have repulsed 21
French attacks during the past few
days. We penetrated the enemy's
lines at Couriers Wood and inflicted
heavy losses.

(Continued on Page 2)

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CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

- (1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.
- (2) Intending tenders must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, who will issue deposit receipts.
- (3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, not later than the 25th July, 1917.
- (4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, at 3 p.m. 25th July, 1917. Bidders will not be admitted.
- (5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.
- (6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.
- (7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 24th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.
- (8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is effected, and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.
- (9) No interest will be allowed on tenders' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 24th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED, Agents for
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Shanghai or Hongkong, July 24, 1917.
1917]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 8 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1917 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August 1917 to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 4/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1917

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON ROOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1917

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON ROOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1917

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UPSIDE DOWN IN A
CLOUD.

CAPTAIN HUCKS' ADVENTURE.

HOW NOT TO GET KILLED.

Captain D. C. Hucks, the famous aviator, described a thrilling adventure in a dense cloud during a lecture on three years' flying progress at the Royal Society of Arts last evening. He was explaining the need for some instrument which will show an aviator up in the clouds that he is flying on a level keel.

"I set out on a very cloudy, windy day to do a test climb to 10,000ft. on a late type two-seater. On reaching 1,000ft. we got into a rain cloud, but carried on to beyond 5,000ft. still in the cloud, when the compass apparently began to swing (really, it's the machine that begins swinging, not the compass), and efforts to check the compass had the effect of causing it to swing more violently in the other direction. The air speed then rushed up far beyond normal flying speed; all efforts to pull her up checked her only slightly; then the rudder was tried, but went the air speed to zero; there was an unusual, uneasy feeling of being detached from the machine, and I knew her to be literally tumbling about in the clouds. All efforts to settle down again to a straight flight seemed to be unavailing; until we emerged from the cloud very nearly upside down. Assuming control again was then an easy matter.

A few days ago a squadron commander told me that on one occasion when in France everything loose in his machine fell out while in a cloud. A week or so ago, on the south coast, a machine disintegrated in a cloud and the main planes landed half a mile from the fuselage. In a cloud you see nothing whatever but your machine. There is no fixed point visible. The only means by which you can tell if you are flying in a straight course is by your compass and your air speed. The compass should give you your direction horizontally, your air speed your direction vertically. How often you hear a pilot say that as soon as he got into a cloud his compass started spinning. Before your compass starts to move your machine has already started to turn. You rudder the opposite way to check it, overcorrect it, and turn sharper the other way on to a bank turn; then the compass drops and speed goes up. Pulling back your elevator lever has little or no effect, for if you are banked above an angle of 45deg., the elevator becomes the rudder.

All this occurs without the pilot being in the least aware of the position his machine is taking relative to the ground.

A MIXTURE IN THREE YEARS.

Measured by the advance in flying, the last three years, Captain Hucks said, had been a veritable lifetime. "The rate of improvement in aircraft is so fast, the pace so alarmingly rapid, that it is almost impossible for manufacturers to keep pace, for it seems that by the time the latest and most efficient of machines is manufactured in sufficiently large numbers to gratify half the requirements of the Services, that type is out of date and obsolete." The advance had been by improvements on what might be accepted as standard designs; no good results had been obtained from any departure from that standard. Improvements in engines were responsible for present-day performances to a far greater extent than improvements in machines.

The chief cause of "crashes," he said, was engine failure—not a defect in the engine but a small detail, failure of the petrol supply, generally. Dirt in the petrol tank was a prolific cause of engine failures. The pilot's most common error was losing flying speed on a turn. This started a side-slip, and, given sufficient height, ended in a nose dive or the more serious predicament, a spin.

JOY RICK "CURE FOR A SPIN."

"The position a machine assumes in a spin is a rapidly revolving side slip or a fairly steep spiral dive, with this rather serious drawback, that the more one tries to pull it up by means of the elevator the faster it spins. No matter how high one is, if one persists in trying to pull it out in a normal way it will remain out of control because the elevator has now become the rudder, and instead of pulling it out increases the speed of turning. If the controls are abandoned, the machine will come out of its own accord—but personally I have always found the best and quickest remedy for spins is to straighten the rudder and shove the joystick forward." A clean nose dive will

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxative which gently assists nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, N. 9th Street, New York.

then result, out of which the machine can be pulled.

"The nearest equivalent to the art of flying," said Captain Hucks, in dealing with the training of pilots, "is that of motor-car driving. A person who thoroughly understands and who can give a car really well should possess the qualities required for piloting an aeroplane. I agree that good hands, a good head, steady nerves and judgment are essential qualities, all of which should be found in a good motorist, with this advantage, that the good motorist is more likely to be naturally mechanical, a faculty inborn and not easily acquired, and so important in the matter of flying."

Capacity for quickly climbing to a great height was the most marked development in the modern machine. "At the beginning of the war the average height flown on active service was 4,000-5,000ft., simply because few of the machines then in use with the impediments carried could get much higher. To-day a height of 20,000ft. is, I believe, on certain occasions reached, and it is fairly certain that if progress continues at its present rate, heights a great deal beyond this figure will be reached as a usual thing.

The effects of the rarified air began to be felt at a height of about 10,000ft. Breathing becomes affected, respiration shorter and quicker, there is a curious oppressive sensation and a bulging feeling in the head until the height of about 20,000ft. is reached. The effect felt varies considerably with individuals, and with the state of one's health. I can remember the unpleasantness of my first flight to 15,000ft. It was very marked, especially the pain experienced in the drums of the ears on descending. The fact that a flight, how to 21,000ft. or 22,000ft. does not have so much effect I put down entirely to acclimatization.

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Telephone No. 55.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 25th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace.

THE WARE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Consisting of:
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.
DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "crotone" covers, teakwood curio cabinets bookcases, writing table and four-foot screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.
DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass front screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.
BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enameled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top washstands, teakwood wardrobe and chest-of-drawers, toilet set, and bath room requisites.

Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, latest design, a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class condition. On view from Wednesday, the 25th inst. at noon. Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 20, 1917. 1976

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,
the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY FURNITURE.
Consisting of:
A number of lots of Enamelled Cooking Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain Ornaments, &c.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1977

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c.
As follows:
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Show-case made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell. Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mezzanine Floor, Brass Rails, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.
On view from Saturday, 28th inst. Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1975

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"
In Good Condition.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1978

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THIRTY-THREE CASES CHOCOLATE.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1983

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
the 28th and 29th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE.
Comprising:
Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 44 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, &c., Cloth and Serge Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon Velvets, Ostrich Feathers and Pompadour Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Vails, Tulle and Chiffons in all colours.
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

MONDAY,
the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 50A, Nathan Road, Kowloon (Top Floor).

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Consisting of:
Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Teak Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest, Bookcase, &c., Large Wardrobe, Bedstead, Dressing Tables, Washstand, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.
Also
Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing Machine, Sunblinds, Pains in Pots, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1975

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In Good Condition.
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Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1978

THE STORY OF ICE IN INDIA.

When the luxuries of one day become the necessities of the next, we very easily forget the former conditions and wonder how it was that we did without the things to which we have so quickly grown accustomed. The motorist pines his friend on the humble bicycle; those of us who have electric installations in our houses and offices will never, if it can possibly be helped, go back to the days of the kerosene lamps and the smouldering punkah-wallah; and finally how many of us have wondered how people existed in India before the days of ice? If we would reflect for a moment, we would recognise that for the great majority of people in India the so-called necessities are still luxuries—the motor car or cycle, electric lights and fans, and ice. Their use is still confined to people in large centres of population where such amenities of life exist; there are huge areas where they do not exist and where the people get along without them more or less comfortably, as we too, did, not so very long ago. Take ice, for instance, as the longest known of these necessities—except in the Presidency cities and large towns served by railways, ice is still a more or less costly luxury. And it is less than a hundred years ago that ice was first introduced into India by the enterprising European. Things moved slowly in those days, and it was very many years before the use of ice became general even in European households, except those of the wealthy. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that ice was altogether unknown on the plains of India before the first ice-ship arrived in Calcutta. The Mogul Court and its nobles, we are told, at Lahore and elsewhere in the sweltering heat of a Punjab summer used to have compressed snow brought them from Kashmir and the Himalayas and it was they, we believe, who established the custom of storing ice in the winter for the summer months. It was a practice that was retained until quite recent times, and, for aught we know, still exists. In the Punjab the night temperature in the winter frequently drops to a point at which water freezes, and against such nights shallow earthenware pans of water are set out in great numbers. In the open country the water in these pans froze into plates of ice which were collected and stored in hay-lined pits for use in the summer. In places where the winter temperature had to make shift with freezing mixtures and such devices to get their drinks out of the unpalatable, unrefreshing tepid state.

It was in 1833, on a sweltering hot weather day, that the first ice-ship with a cargo of Wenham Lake ice arrived in Calcutta. Stockholder, a contemporary journalist, in his memoirs gives a very graphic description of the occasion. "The whole European commercial and official population took an anxious holiday for a week, and asked each other to breakfast, luncheon or dinner, at which for the first time the wines were iced. When we remember the gargantuan repasts of those days, we can well imagine what must have been the result of this unsolicited feast. It served to make ice a regular item of import into Calcutta. The luxury that existed in dreams had become an actuality, and naturally the object was to make it a necessity as soon as possible. Bombay followed Calcutta, and in 1838, and we saw from an old record that on an April day in 1835 a public meeting was held in Madras to consider the project of building an ice-house for storing ice, as was done in Calcutta. Lord Elphinstone, the then Governor, presided at the meeting, and a committee was formed to forward the project. It must, therefore, have been a year or two later that the first cargo of ice reached Madras. It is interesting to know, though, that quite as early as Calcutta, because we find that in July, 1833, that is before the first historic ice-ship arrived in Calcutta, the ice problem was exciting attention here. Dr. Christie of the Madras Medical Establishment, who had devoted much time to scientific pursuits, had been establishing and prosecuting the manufacture of ice in this Presidency, and in this undertaking he was supported by the Government, who, we are told, were prepared to give him a monopoly. It was not for many long years, however, that even the Madras Government was able to replace the natural ice of the Wenham Lake.

Like so many of the good things of life, the introduction of the Wenham Lake ice into India, if the story told by Stockholder is to be believed, was the result of an accident. In the days when the planters of the West Indies were planting magnates of the world, they used to get their ice from the Wenham Lake. A ship carrying a cargo of this ice was, for some reason, delayed by the officers, and it did not sink, but drifted until it was stranded on some little known part of the coast of South America, and here it was discovered nearly two years afterwards. The exploring party found that it was laden with ice which was still intact. In the hold with very little wastage from melting, considering the time that had been in those tropical regions. This gave the exporters the idea of shipping ice to India. If ice could be kept in the hold of a vessel for two years without much loss, they argued, there was no reason why it should not be taken the long voyage to India at a profit and it was this experience that prompted the trial shipment to Calcutta, which was hailed with such jubilation and festivity by the European population there. In later years, this ice used to be sold when it arrived for two guineas a pound, but as supplies grew short before the next shipment arrived, the price used to rise till it reached a rupee a pound, of course, when it was sold to the public, as a rule, was stopped, and it was only supplied on a doctor's certificate that it was urgently needed in cases of sickness. Until the machine made ice came in, therefore, ice was a luxury everywhere. The first practical attempt at establishing an ice factory was made in Calcutta in 1837, but it was not till some years later that ice was produced in factories on a commercial scale. *—HUGHES & HOUGH.*

THE LONDON PRIZE COURT.

CLAIMS BY ARNHOLD, KARBERG AND CO.

In the High Court of Justice, Admiralty Division, (in Prize), on 7th ult., before the President, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, the cases of the steamships *Rumana* and *Khyber* (claim of Arnhold, Karberg and Co.) (part heard) steamships *Syria*, *Nile*, and *Danube* (claim of Arnhold, Karberg and Co.) were taken. The Attorney-General said these matters had been before his Lordship previously. In the *Rumana* case respecting 33 bales of feathers, there was much discussion with regard to a partnership of the parties concerned and eventually his Lordship held that the partnership goods were in the proportion of 43 to 100 British interest and 57 to 100 enemy, and condemned the 57 per cent. His Lordship stated that with regard to the *bala*, if the applicants satisfied the Procurator-General that they had done nothing to risk confiscation, an application might be made to realise their shares. Certain affidavits had now been made by Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., and the Procurator-General was satisfied and would, so far as the *Rumana* was concerned, consent to the realisation of the goods. In the *Khyber* case, his Lordship did not pass judgment on the applicant's shares, but reserved the matter until the decision in the *Rumana* had been given. A similar course had been pursued here by the Treasury. The Procurator-General was satisfied, so that he need not trouble his Lordship to go into the details of the *Khyber* case.

With reference to the *Syria* and other vessels, it might be necessary to go into the question, as his Lordship had condemned everything. He understood in these cases the claimants would make some application to his Lordship.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, for claimants, Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., said before the war the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. consisted of Mr. H. E. Arnhold and Mr. C. H. Arnhold, another partner was a German who managed the business in Berlin, and Mr. E. Goetz, a naturalised German, managing the business in London, who was formerly an American citizen, born of Swiss parents, in America, and who became a naturalised German at some time. The Crown contended very strongly, in all cases in which Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co. had appeared to claim their share, the bona fides of those two gentlemen.

The evidence before his Lordship in the case of the *Rumana* and, in fact, all cases in which they were represented, was that these two gentlemen had taken the earliest steps to disassociate themselves from their German partner at the outbreak of the war. It showed that from the first days of the war they placed themselves under the control of the British Vice-Consular authorities in China, and nothing was done by them until after consulting with and obtaining the permission and sanction of the British officials out there. Owing to the difficulty of getting documents from China, where the more active of the two British partners was and had been before and since the commencement of the war, it was not possible for them to be prepared with evidence on every point raised by the Crown, but on 18th October, 1915, Mr. R. W. Wood, on behalf of the Treasury Solicitor, wrote a letter to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., which he desired to bring to his Lordship's notice. It was addressed to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's solicitors, and was as follows:—

"I am glad to be able to tell you that we have come to the conclusion that Messrs. H. E. and C. H. Arnhold took all reasonable steps to disassociate themselves from their German partner at the outbreak of the war, and that they are therefore entitled to the release of the cargo seized in this vessel. Formal consent has been given to the order for release of 43 per cent. of the *Rumana* shipment and the Treasury Solicitor instructed to discontinue the proceedings. If Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co. have any other shipments in prize would you kindly let me know so that we can deal with them in the same way. We shall not proceed with the appeal from *Alexandria*."

He desired to point out that the very favourable view taken in that letter of the conduct of these two gentlemen in October, 1915, was the view taken at an earlier date by the Foreign Office, before whom all the facts had been laid. With regard to the cargo in the steamships *Syria*, *Nile*, and *Danube*, the firm in China, were the shippers of goods to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. here, and the goods were condemned. In view of the letter he had just read, and subsequent letters from the Treasury informing the claimants that no application would be made to any application that might be

made, he applied that day on behalf of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., to his Lordship to reopen the case in so far as the claims of these gentlemen were concerned. The claims with regard to the *Syria* and *Nile* referred to straw braid, and in the case of the *Danube*, pongee silk. Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., were asking his Lordship to hear their claim to their proportion of these things.

The Attorney-General said he could quite conceive cases in which, if the claimants were taken by surprise and had no opportunity of intervening, a rehearing might be made, and he would have nothing to say in opposition, but in these cases the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China were the claimants, and they filed affidavits in support of their claims, and they made inquiries of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. This was as far back as October, 1914. It was a rather strong order now to ask leave to reopen the proceedings when the applicants were conversant with the circumstances and could have avoided the scandal—or what was little less, the futile proceeding of condemnation.

Mr. Bevan said the claim of the bank was doubted put forward in a perfunctory way, with a view perhaps of facilitating proceedings before the Prize Court. The Attorney-General said it was quite true that suspicious were entertained as to his friend's clients which required close inquiry, but when their position was ascertained the Procurator-General took the view that he ought to bring before his Lordship the position in the case of the *Rumana* and the *Khyber*. With regard to the other shipments already condemned, the Procurator-General said it was a matter entirely for his Lordship, it was a position in which care should be taken to safeguard it from being made a precedent.

The President: This is an exceptional case, and must not be regarded as a precedent. I am not at all sure that I have not been too lenient hitherto in allowing matters to be reopened when I have been pressed in these cases. It does appear, however, that the Procurator-General was shortly after these cases were dealt with, engaged in investigating the general character, so to speak, of the two Arnholds in connection with goods that were shipped and in dealings with Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., and in the course of the correspondence other ships were mentioned, including the *Syria*, I think, therefore, it would be better for me, on the whole as a matter of great indulgence, to allow the cases to go on now.

The President intimated that the case should be brought on at the earliest possible date, and he formally ordered the percentage of cargo in the cases of the *Rumana* and *Khyber*, which fell to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's share, to be dealt with in their favour.

GENERAL PERSHING IN PARIS.

A WREATH ON THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE.

Next to the reception of General Pershing at the railway station, where thousands cheered him, the most impressive public ceremony on the occasion of his arrival in Paris was held when he laid a wreath on the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette. The Marquis de Lafayette, a descendant of the famous American Revolutionary Commander, thanked General Pershing in the name of France. He said:—

"There is no place so appropriate as this tomb at which to unite the adhesion to our just cause of the United States. In your person, General, I bow before the sword which America casts into the scale for liberty, civilization and humanity. We may fairly say that the bonds uniting our two countries are in no way the result of skilled diplomacy. They are united by the principles of liberty, justice and independence—principles which, hitherto have formed the strength of our two democracies—and they will certainly bring about victory."

We know that our great countries are inviolable. They have already proved it and it rejoices us to think that a new victory is about to consecrate these same principles. General, in placing these flowers on this tomb, you have touched the hearts of all Frenchmen as you have touched the heart of Lafayette's great-grandson."



COLONEL JOHN BULL: "I believe in having plenty of reserves and in getting them in good condition."
JOHNNIE WALKER: "You are quite right—that's been our policy since 1850."
JOHNNIE WALKER: "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER: "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER: "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.
Agents General, CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

THE 'CHINA MAIL' Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACES OF PAST DISTURBANCES
Price 50 cents.

KEATING'S KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,
the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Des Vaux Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot
The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lybols," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 13,403 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1890.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1745

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,
the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Des Vaux Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situated at Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 30.
In One Lot
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,800 square feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$50.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1750

MARTIN'S APOLINER PILL
CURE FOR ASTHMA

HIMROD'S
Give Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR OTHER AFFECTIONS—HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA will give you instant relief. It is a powerful, yet gentle, remedy, and is the only one that is sure to cure you. It is sold in the form of a powder, and is the only one that is sure to cure you. It is sold in the form of a powder, and is the only one that is sure to cure you. It is sold in the form of a powder, and is the only one that is sure to cure you.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1
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THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
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THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

The Man Who Gets There
Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—out of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.50



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

No. 33 of 1914.

THE TUNG KEE and WING KEE FIRMS lately carrying on business at Nos. 47, 48 & 49 Connaught Road Central, Victoria, are notified, respectively, that a final dividend of \$5.50 per cent has been declared in the above matter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above mentioned dividend may be received at the offices of Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY the 26th day of July, 1917, or on any subsequent day during office hours.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any Bill of Exchange or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1917.
J. HENNESSEY SETH, F.S.A. (1987)
Trustee.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Last Investment Co's. Dividend due.
West Point Building Co's. Dividend due.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 6 Stewart Terrace, Peak.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, July 27.—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Furniture, Cooking Utensils, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of cases of Chocolate at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

SATURDAY, July 28.—Russian Internal Liberty Loan closed. Entries close for H.K. C.C. bumper Tennis Tournament.

9 p.m.—Night Fête at V.R.C.

SUNDAY 28 & MONDAY, July 30.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, hats, Costumes, etc., etc., at Madame Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

MONDAY, July 30.—Anniversary of the Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1890).

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., at 50, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TUESDAY, July 31.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases, Office Fittings, etc., at Madame Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

Non.—Auction of "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, August 3.—1.11 p.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, August 4.—Anniversary of Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany (1914).

MONDAY, August 6.—General Holiday.

MONDAY, August 13.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.—H.K. Tramway Co's. Dividend due.

THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map

and Guide

(COLOURED)

PRICE 50 cents.

tells us that Siam's declaration of war definitely ends the activities of German agents who have been financing and directing intrigues against the British among seditious Indians. It may be remembered that it was disclosed in "an American Current" some time ago that a bare-brained scheme had been planned for "the invasion of India" by a miscellaneous gang of Indian malcontents who were to forage in Siam. Commercially, BETTER says, Siam's declaration of war is also important as many Germans from Siam and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade in the East. Siam, since the outbreak of war, has not offered to Germans many commercial opportunities and the increase in their numbers in Siam is more likely to have a less legitimate object. As all enemy aliens in Siam are now interned and will shortly be deported, Siam will be well rid of the embarrasments which their presence in the country must have constantly caused during the past three years. China still has her doors open to the German, though diplomatic relations between China and Germany have been definitely broken off; but the deportees from Siam cannot come to China with any confidence that they will be able to remain till the end of the war.

CHARGE OF THEFT FROM A LAUNCH.
In Mr. Wood's Court this morning the Chinese cook of the steam launch *Lee Tat* was charged with the theft of an engine room telegraph chain and a brass lamp.
Sergeant Wills stated that the defendant was arrested whilst attempting to all the articles to a ship-chandler in Yau-mai. When questioned by the Police the defendant said he had taken the chain and the lamp from the steam launch *Lee Tat* whilst the launch lay in the harbour. He understood the articles were no longer required aboard the boat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"Land Investment" and "West Point" interim dividends are payable from to-morrow.

The mistress of a junk has reported to the Police that during a squall early yesterday morning her fifteen-year-old daughter fell overboard and was drowned.

An auction of valuable household furniture, including electric fans and fittings, will be held to-morrow afternoon at No. 6 Stewart Terrace, the Peak; the residence of the late Capt. W. L. Carter.

Lieut. Commander Basil J. D. Gray, R.N., who won the V.C. in China as a midshipman of the *Barbette* for great coolness and bravery during the attack on Tientsin in 1900, has now been awarded the D.S.O. for services in the present war.

Announcement by the Japanese Naval Department states that Commander Kiyosuke Ewataru, H.I.J. M's. Navy, lost his life by the explosion on H.M.S. *Kawakuni*, Commander Kiyosuke had been attached to that ship since August 1915.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary War Charities Committee, informs us that a further donation of four cases of smoking tobacco has been received from Messrs. Meerkamp & Co., Manila, for the use of the wounded in England. This generous gift will be distributed as before by the Committee's representatives in London.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Aliens Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:

Pork Dealers Guild	\$200
Chan Sui Ki	100
Tai Yam Chi	100
S. W. T. Co.	100
Fung Ping Shan	100
Kwole Sai Lan	100
Mok Tao Chun	100

"A Peking contemporary" understands that a strong protest has been lodged by one of the principal Legations in Peking at the course of action adopted with the late German Legation guard which had hitherto been intended at Haitien. These men were brought in by the Dutch Legation when the situation became strained, and consent was given to their being armed on the 12th inst. during the attack on Chang Haun troops by the Republican army. The case is said to be unprecedented in diplomatic annals and will lead to much heart-burning.

THE PAY OF THE SERVICES.

CIVILIAN REPRESENTATIONS.

We understand that the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association as representing the chief Civilian interests of the Colony have taken up the matter of the great hardship suffered by the officers and men of the Military and Naval Services stationed here who are paid in sterling at the present abnormal high rate of exchange and that a telegram has been despatched to the Prime Minister on the subject.

THE MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM CONCEALED IN CIGARETTE PACKETS.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese \$100, with the alternative of two months' hard labour on the charge of attempting to export 1.44 tins of Government prepared opium without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

Inspector Brazil stated that when the defendant was searched on the Ping On Wharf at 4 p.m. yesterday by a Chinese police constable (No. 609) he was holding four packets of cigarettes in his hand. The Lukong opened the ends of the packets of cigarettes and saw the tips of cigarettes packed neatly in rows. Further examination, however, disclosed a small pot of opium concealed in the middle of each packet of what purported to be cigarettes. What appeared to be cigarettes were merely cigarette tips.

CHARGE OF THEFT FROM A LAUNCH.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning the Chinese cook of the steam launch *Lee Tat* was charged with the theft of an engine room telegraph chain and a brass lamp.

Sergeant Wills stated that the defendant was arrested whilst attempting to all the articles to a ship-chandler in Yau-mai. When questioned by the Police the defendant said he had taken the chain and the lamp from the steam launch *Lee Tat* whilst the launch lay in the harbour. He understood the articles were no longer required aboard the boat.

A representative of the Hang Loe Company, owners of the *Lee Tat*, appeared as a witness on behalf of the defendant. He said that the launch was at present undergoing repairs and that the alleged theft was only a small matter. The owners of the stolen articles did not wish to prosecute.

After evidence was heard, His Worship discharged the defendant.

SUSPECTED LOTTERY TICKETS.

Two Chinese were brought before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a number of lottery tickets with a view to sale.

When the case was heard it was discovered that the slips of printed paper found in the defendants' possession were not lottery tickets at all, but merely application forms for lottery tickets.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that the printed papers found in their possession had been given to them to burn as joss papers at a Chinese temple.

After evidence His Worship discharged the defendants.

A BANISHEE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A Chinese coolie, who in September 1914 was banished from Hongkong for twenty years, was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of returning to the Colony before his term of banishment and also with larceny and unlawful possession of property.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested last Monday in Robinson Road by a Chinese police constable. The defendant had a very bad record and had previously returned to the Colony since his banishment in 1914.

After evidence was heard His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Mr. Wood this morning fined two Chinese hawkers \$25 each on the charge of selling cooked food in Wing Lok Street without a license.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning a Chinese coolie was charged with the larceny of several pieces of brass from the Taikoo Dockyard.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested whilst leaving the dockyard with the stolen brass concealed in his trousers.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:

Typhoon, in about 116° Long. E. and 21° Lat. N. direction unknown.

SUPREME COURT.

FULL COURT OF APPEAL.

Sir William Rees Davies K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz sat in a Full Court of Appeal this morning. Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the Appellant and Mr. C. G. Alabaster for the Respondent.

Mr. Eldon Potter said:—

This is an appeal against a decision given by Mr. Justice Gompertz in Chambers, arising from the following circumstances:—

A person named Ho Ngok Lau took out a summons under section 61 of the Trustees Ordinance asking for the relief of the Court: the subject matter of the summons I do not think relevant. That summons was *ex parte* summons, but when it came before the Puisse Judge, his Lordship directed that the papers should be served upon a person named Ho Cheng Tee, and they were so served. Ho Cheng Tee took out a summons that the brief of Ho Ngok Lau might be struck out. And this application duly came on for hearing.

During the hearing a preliminary objection was taken by my learned friend Mr. Alabaster, that Ho Cheng Tee might not be heard upon this summons, inasmuch as he had not entered an appearance. The Puisse Judge found in favour of that preliminary objection and that is the appeal to come before your Lordships.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to argue the legal points.

A BIG INSURANCE CLAIM.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY'S SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

An action was brought in the Commercial Court at Liverpool last month by Messrs. Vasey Brothers against the Union Insurance Society of Canton, on a policy of insurance made in July, 1913, on a large quantity of ducks and chickens, valued at £130,000, which had been shipped by the steamship *Endau* from Hankow to the United Kingdom.

One of the clauses in the policy insured plaintiffs against loss caused by a stoppage of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours, and plaintiffs alleged that owing to breakdown in the machinery during the voyage the damage claimed for had ensued.

Defendants denied that the loss had occurred through any breakdown in the machinery, and further pleaded that the *Endau* was unworthy on starting owing to defects in the refrigerating machinery, on the stage from Colombo. It was also pleaded by defendants that the ship was unworthy by reason of being overloaded at Hankow.

Mr. Justice Rowatt gave judgment in favour of the defendants (the Union Insurance Society of Canton) with costs. The learned judge said he was unable to agree with the plaintiffs' contention as to what constituted a stoppage or breakdown of the refrigerating machinery failing to refrigerate adequately, nor that a failure of that sort was one which the parties could contemplate being increased by duration of hours.

There must be a defect developed in the machinery grave enough either to bring it to a standstill of itself or to cause loss in charge of it as the most prudent course to stop it for repairs. Here the facts were that the machinery was losing its carbonic dioxide gas. He did not think that that constituted a breakdown of the machinery.

In order to deal with the loss in the consumption of dioxide he cut out No. 2 compressor until he got more gas, and then he started it again. Further than that he (the judge) thought there had been no stoppage. It was not contended that the machinery had been over altogether stopped, but it was said that it was stopped as regarded efficiency. If "stoppage" meant stoppage of motion, he thought there had been no stoppage of the refrigerating machinery in this case. This was a machine on what was called the duplex system. Either half of the machinery was contemplated as capable of producing the required refrigeration. One half of the machinery had been kept always running, and was never stopped. It might not have run very efficiently, but where so much of the system was running, and in fact it was in good order so as to have achieved the object aimed at, it was impossible in his judgment to say there had been a stoppage of the refrigerating machinery, which, as he understood, meant the stoppage of the refrigerating machinery and not of a particular part of the refrigerating system.

His Lordship in the further course of his judgment, indicated that he was inclined to regard the damage done as having been caused by the machinery working inefficiently during the passage through a monsoon. His Lordship further expressed the opinion that there had been no breach of warranty of seaworthiness.

SANITARY BOARD.

A Meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at 4.15 p.m.

There were present:—

Mr. E. V. Carmichael (President) and the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Col. Chipp Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. W. W. Pearce, (Medical Officer of Health) and Mrs. A. M. Gale (Acting Secretary).

THE SECRETARYSHIP.

Before proceeding to the business of the meeting the Chairman said he had the pleasure to introduce to the Board Mrs. Gale, who had consented to act as Secretary and so enable Mr. Ainsworth to be released for active service.

DR. OZORIO'S QUESTION.

In accordance with notice of motion, Dr. Ozorio asked the following question:—What were the reasons for the refusal of the Government to grant the erection of three water-closets and one urinal at a new house on Inland Lot No. 1948, Kennedy Road?

The President replied that the letter from the Government stated that the Government refused the erection on the ground that the drainage therefrom would enter the sea over the Priya East foreshore.

The President added that he had some additional information to lay before the Board arising out of Mr. Alabaster's questions at the last meeting as to how many water-closets there were which were supplied by an independent water supply. In addition to the figures which he had already given, there were 248 water-closets not under the control of the Board, and which belonged to the Naval and Military authorities. Forty-six of these were supplied from an independent supply, and the remainder were supplied from the public mains. He could not guarantee those figures as they were three years old and the number of water-closets may have been slightly increased. It was necessary to refer to the matter in view of the Dr. Ozorio's question and since the Government has refused to permit the erection of the closets, under discussion, owing to the fact that they would discharge over the Priya East foreshore. The President added that there were 337 water-closets which discharged now at the Priya East foreshore. Those figures were made up of the 248 which he had just mentioned, and also included 84 from the Kennedy Road married quarters. That was as complete an answer as he could make.

Dr. Ozorio said that he would like attention to be drawn to the fact that if there were already three hundred odd water closets draining into the sea at the Priya East one more would certainly not add to the filthiness of the place.

Mr. Alabaster said that in connection with the President's reply, he desired the attention of the Government to be called to the facts disclosed in the figures with which the President had kindly furnished the Board, viz.—that a number of conveniences were supplied by an entirely independent water supply, and that the only ground which was given by the Government was that there was a discharge over the Priya East foreshore, over which, already, 337 conveniences flowed; and would the Government see whether it was possible to restrain the Naval and Military authorities from establishing additional conveniences, while the population of the Colony was put on "short commons."

The President said that perhaps it would be better to make the request in the form of a motion.

Mr. Alabaster replied that he only desired that the attention of the Government should be drawn to the figures supplied.

LEAVE FOR DR. ALAN GIBSON.

The President announced that Dr. Alan Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, had recently been discharged from hospital after a severe attack of typhoid fever. He had been recommended to take long leave, and had been granted eight months' leave. Dr. Macfarlane would act as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon during Dr. Gibson's absence.

FIRE IN JERVOLSE STREET.

A fire occurred at No. 99, Jervoise Street at about 3.55 a.m. this morning. The building, which is a four-storey structure, was completely gutted. The first floor was occupied by a medicine shop, the second and third floors being less than dwellings, and a school was installed on the fourth floor. It is believed that the fire occurred as the result of some medicine accidentally catching alight. The building was insured for \$29,000, and the damage is estimated at \$32,000.

"THE BATTLE OF PEKING."

SECRET HISTORY OF THE GREAT SURRENDER.

RELATION BETWEEN DOLLARS AND CONVICTIONS.

[from the "Peking Gazette"]

Chinese historians, when they come to write of recent events in Peking will be somewhat put to it to say whether Thursday's fighting was a battle or not a battle. Some of the constituent elements of a battle were present, sure enough, such as numbers engaged, mighty expenditure of ammunition, infinite noise and so forth. But the bloody attacks, the fierce repulses, and the killed and wounded, and the faithfulness unto death of the true soldier and the ardent patriot, all of which are exemplified in warlike conflicts when many men are engaged, were conspicuously absent at the Debacle at Peking. If the conflict on this occasion were between experts on the preservation of the skin, or on the transference of wealth, well, it could be said of it that it was not a battle, but a Battle Royal.

Let us throw a glance towards the Temple of Heaven, and reflect upon what happened there on Thursday morning. All the men and all the horses and all the guns of the Republican Army were assembled for the undoing of the Hsuehew warriors, and the glorification of the Republic. They of Hsuehew were the King's men, pledged to die for the Imperial Master. No surrender was their motto. They had been offered their lives and had disclaimed the offer. Their honour and their obligations, to the King House came first with them. Thus were present the elements of a fight to a finish, namely, two forces each with a cause dearer to them than life.

PALESTINE AND MELITE BULLETS.

The Republicans began at 4.30 a.m. and created the devil's own noise with their guns and their rifles. Probably ten thousand of them surrounded the Royalists, who numbered 2,500. When the ten thousand had loosed off enough ammunition to make Hsuehew shiver by comparison, they had killed a few and hurt a few, and were still no nearer victory. Indeed they realized they were far from it, so far that they saw no prospect of it without doing in and making an assault. But they were much too clever to do so. They were not going to risk the lives of two men and a boy merely to get at a lot of dirty scoundrels with pistols. So they sent men in to parley and see if they could not secure victory and safety by strategy.

A MATTER OF \$80,000.

The Royalists were only too glad to enter into negotiations, and after some pleasant conversation washed down with tea, Chang Haun's heroes told the Republican heroes that for three months they would check it altogether, and see Chang Haun, and the King House, and their moral obligations to sell for ever and ever. These glad tidings were conveyed to the General, Tuan Chih-kui, who transmitted them to the Premier, Tuan Chih-jui, at Tientsin, who was unspeakably overjoyed at the splendid triumph of his noble soldiers. There was one small difficulty. The Royalists would accept the price only if the money was paid over at 7 p.m. in hard cash—they said no, thank you, to bank of China or any other kind of notes. Now Tuan had to write that it was impossible to do that, as the money was from Tientsin before 10 o'clock while the Royalists had sworn that if the shakels were not there by seven to the tick, they would immediately recommence their slaughter of the Republicans. Tuan Chih-kui was dilettante with regard to the idea of the money being late, but he wasn't a Monarchist last year and a Republican this year for nothing. With supreme ingenuity he sent delegates to the Yokohama Specie Bank in Peking, one of the most cautious institutions in the whole world. He said to the bank, "The Hongkong Bank, or the Russo-Asiatic Bank, or any other of the Banks that will give you a loan with a pound of tea. He sent to the Japanese bank, because he was clever enough to know that the Japanese have an enormous tenderness for China, and would extend to him not only financial assistance but a heartfelt sympathy that could never be expected from any of the more squeamish European or American institutions."

Owing to the scarcity of printing paper this narrative must now come to a close. Suffice it to say that the Japanese produced the spontaneous skins. Chang Haun's men gave up their guns, and their convictions, and as these words are being penned are spreading their money happily and innocently in silken surroundings in the parlours of the Chinese city. The poor Republican soldiers meanwhile are wondering if at this period of the month they can scrape up enough coppers to buy a packet of the P. A. C. C. paper brand. Thus it is ever with those who bear the heat and burden of the days in the pursuit of duty—ten and "Pirates" for them, while the others quaff beer and solace themselves with chivalry.

TEN WOUNDED FOREIGNERS.

The foreigners who were wounded numbered as follows:—

Mr. White, of Messrs. Fraser & Co.
Mr. Wilmshurst, of the Camera Craft Co.
Two U.S. Marines.
The Italian barber of the Wagons Lits Hotel.
One Japanese.

They were all hit while looking on along the City Wall above the Chien Men. Quite a number of shot fell into the Legation quarter, including one or two unexploded shells.

During the earlier part of the day, believing that the fighting would drag for a few days, there was a scare about a food famine in the Legation Quarter. All the bakeries in and outside of the Quarter had exhausted their supplies of bread. The Foreign shops outside the Legation Quarter had all closed up for the day.

While the fighting was at its hottest quite a number of motor-cars were driven by foreigners, particularly French, who were bringing in foreign women refugees to the Quarter. The timely warning given by their respective Legations the previous evening prevented any unnecessary panic among the foreigners. The Japanese had a number of soldiers stationed outside the Legation Quarter protecting their national and business interests and the moving about of Japanese troops was very much noticed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

THE NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, July 24. In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Bonar Law moved a Vote of Credit for £250,000,000. This is the largest amount yet asked for, and will make the total war credits £2,290,000,000.

Mr. D. M. Mason, the Liberal Member for Coventry, has given notice that he will move a resolution of the Vote as a protest against "waste and extravagance."

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving a Vote of Credit of £250,000,000 said that the Vote was larger by £100,000,000 than any previous Vote. The average daily expenditure out of the last Vote of Credit had exceeded the estimate by £1,000,000 daily. The estimate was £4,111,000 daily, whereas for 112 days of the financial year, the daily expenditure was £6,795,000. The increases were under the following heads: Army, Navy and Munitions, £500,000 daily; advances to the Allies and Dominions, £500,000 daily; miscellaneous expenditure, £300,000 daily.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he was somewhat disappointed; despite the aid from America, that our advances to the Allies had increased. But we had held throughout that the Allies were one, and the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we had assumed was great and evidenced our selfishness and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone.

The Chancellor said he was satisfied that the United States would lend this question in the same spirit, realizing that the cause of the Allies was one, and that we relied upon receiving in the United States the resources necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds for our Allies. The total advances to the Allies and Dominions were £1,025,000,000 but the total advances to the Dominions were only £148,000,000.

Part of the increased Army expenditure was due to the fact that we had made greater payments to India for services connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than was expected would be the case when the Budget estimate was framed.

The expenditure on aeroplanes had also increased.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily increase in expenditure, apart from loans to the Allies, and allowing for expenditure which will subsequently be repaid, was £300,000.

"Evidently," he said, "the Budget estimate would be largely exceeded, mainly owing to our advances to the Allies."

The total Votes of Credit since the war was £2,292,000,000. Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world was thrown into the scale on our side it was more true than ever that it would not be want of money that would prevent us winning." (Cheers.)

Mr. McKenna dwelt on the enormous rise in expenditure. The present position was that our expenditure was £8,000,000 a day and the revenue £2,000,000. If this continued it would mean an additional 3/4 on the income tax, making altogether over 8/6 in the £. That would cripple trade. The cause of rising prices was not profiteering, but inflated expenditure. The remedy was curtailment of expenditure. Further labour unrest was certain if prices continued to rise.

LATER.

The House of Commons has adopted the Vote of Credit.

LATER.

The result of the division in the House of Commons is regarded as a sweeping vote of confidence in the Government and confirming the solidarity of the supporters of the National war aims.

ALL THE KUT GUNS RECAPTURED.

LONDON, July 24. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that General Maude had recaptured all the 35 guns lost at Kut, which the Garrison had put out of action prior to its surrender, and thrown in the river, and were salvaged by the Turks.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 24. Silver is quoted at 59½. The market is quiet.

ALL D. CONFERENCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 24. Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot and General Petain are holding a conference.

A BALKAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 24. Great interest is being taken in the Allied Balkan Conference, to be held in Paris tomorrow. M. Ribot will preside and the conference will be attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, the Serbian Premier, and representatives from Russia, Rumania and Greece.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

PLANS TO REDUCE AND REGULATE THEM.

WASHINGTON, July 24. The Entente Powers and the United States are negotiating plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive Trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that the plans contemplate the inclusion, ultimately, of all Allied vessels throughout the world, including Japanese vessels, which will probably be engaged in the Atlantic trade to a greater extent than hitherto.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF STATE CONTROL.

VIEWS OF A COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, July 24. The Times states that the report of the Merchants' Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce maintains that the present system of State control of commodities has failed in the main cases, that is, to increase the supplies or to reduce prices, and the Committee recommends that the Government should cease to act as trading intermediaries.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

LONDON, July 23. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir G. Taubman, Liberal Member for Bury, Mr. Bonar Law said that the loss incurred by selling bread at a fixed price of 9d. per quarter, will be borne by the exchequer.

TO KEEP THE NATION POSTED IN WAR AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 24. A committee has been formed to keep the nation posted in war affairs.

The members will include:—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law.

The movement was initiated by Mr. Lloyd George, and a meeting will be held at Queen's Hall, on August 8.

LONDON AND AIR-RAIDS.

THE NEW WARNINGS.

LONDON, July 24. It appears that it was the new bomb warnings of air-raids which roused London at 8.30 on the morning of July 22.

The signals, which were most effective in the Sabbath calm, were supplemented by notices to take cover carried by the police and special constables. The Tube stations and other refuges were quickly thronged by half-dressed people, mostly women and children. The warnings lasted for ten minutes by which time the streets were practically empty. The "All clear" signals were given at ten o'clock a.m.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 24. The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Moseley, C.M.G.

Mr. Alfred Moseley served with the Princess Christian Hospital in South Africa and was also a member of the Tariff Commission of 1904.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE WAR.

APPRECIATION OF COLONY'S CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, July 25. The Lords of the Treasury record their high appreciation of the spontaneous generosity of the Straits Settlements, in increasing its war contribution to £500,000 yearly and they recall that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements had also resolved not to receive from the Imperial Government the amounts by which the military contribution of the Colony for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 respectively, exceeded the cost of the Garrison during these periods.

SIAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

WHAT IT INVOLVES.

LONDON, July 24. The declaration of war by Siam definitely ends the activities of German agents, who have been financing and directing anti-British intrigues among sedulous Indians. The declaration is also important commercially, as many Germans from China and Japan have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade in the East. All the enemy agents, who have now been arrested, in Siam will shortly be deported.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, July 24. The German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's reply to Dr. Michaelis is principally devoted to protestations that all idea of Belgium becoming a German protectorate is out of the question.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 24. Their Majesties, the King and Queen, will attend an intercession service on August 4, on the occasion of the anniversary of the war.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, July 24. M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, and Mr. Churchill, the new British Minister of Munitions, exchanged congratulatory messages emphasising that "Our Departments will co-operate until victory is secured."

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

LONDON, July 24. Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has been re-elected as a candidate for the constituency of West Cambridgeshire.

He said that he would take up the work of the reform of the Government of India where Mr. Chamberlain left. He will announce his policy in due course.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SEAT.

LONDON, July 24. Mr. Serrymgeour, a Prohibitionist Labourite, will oppose Mr. Churchill at the election in Dundee.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 24. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that up to the present there had been 95 acceptances to the invitations to attend the Irish Convention. The number of Labour Representatives had been increased from five to seven. The Government's nominees included Lord Dunraven, Lord Granard, Lord MacDonnell, Sir H. Plunkett (Founder of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society), Sir William Goulding (Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland), Sir B. Windle (President of the University College, Cork), Sir William Crawford, J.P. of the City of Belfast, and senior Managing Director and Chairman of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, Ltd., and Sir James McCullagh (Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, Dublin).

MR. O'BRIEN AND THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 24. Replying to a letter from Mr. Lloyd George, asking him to participate in the Irish Convention, Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Southern Independent Nationalists, has again declined the request, suggesting an Irish referendum as the best democratic means of reaching an agreement.

£50 was paid for a London penny of the period of the Empress Matilda (daughter of Henry I.) at a sale in London recently, and a "half sovereign" of 1644 realised £15 10s.

AMERICA'S ADVANCES TO THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, July 24. America has advanced the Allies \$1,223,000,000 in three months.

MAIL PARCELS LOST.

LONDON, July 24. The following parcels have been lost through enemy action:—

Reaching London for despatch between:—

June 20 and July 7.—For the Salonika force.

July 3 and July 8.—For the Egyptian force.

July 8 and July 16.—For the Mesopotamian force.

July 9 and July 17.—For the East African force and the Indian Base at Port Said.

July 17 and July 18.—For Malta and Egypt.

July 4 and July 18.—For India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Aden, British Somaliland, British East Africa and Zanzibar.

July 12 and July 18.—For Gibraltar.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AND AIR WORK.

LONDON, July 24. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

This morning's raid southward of Avion penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards. We inflicted heavy casualties and much damage.

We successfully raided the strongly held farm eastward of Douaivert.

We repulsed an enemy attack north-westward of Clerly.

There was aerial fighting throughout yesterday, when the visibility was excellent.

Our aeroplanes successfully cooperated with the artillery and dropped three tons of bombs on aerodromes, ammunition dumps, and railway sidings with good results. We brought down fourteen enemy machines, including a raider from England. Nine of ours are missing.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, July 24. A communiqué states: The bombardment of our positions at Hurbet and in the Croune region continues most violent, especially on the California Plateau. There was no infantry action. Eight hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Rheims today.

In Champagne a German attack north-west of Mont Cornillet was completely repulsed.

Our batteries were most active against organizations in the Moruvillers region. A long-range German gun fired one hundred shells north of Nancy. There were no casualties. We carried out a reprisal by effective fire on works at the Chateau Saline.

BRITISH RIVER STEAMER ATTACKED FROM CANTON FORTS.

We learn that the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Saiman*, went aground in the Canton river in bad weather on Monday night and was subjected to a severe rifle fusillade by Chinese troops stationed in the forts at Chuenpi Point. There were no casualties.

What the reason for the attack was is not known.

There are wits in Shanghai. The following paragraph is from the *N. C. Daily News*:—Another correspondent wishes to make happier, the happy suggestion previously offered about "taking as read" a chairman's speech, auditors' report, resolutions, etc., by proposing that dividends should be "taken as having been received." This will save clerical labour in making out dividend warrants, eliminate book-keeping and economize the banks' time. Such a course, he says, will be in keeping with Shanghai's traditions of philanthropy, and would also satisfy local directors' craving for writing down nearly all the assets' accounts, except, perhaps, the cash in the bank, which can be used to help war funds.

GREECE'S BIG SUBMARINE LOSSES.

The Times, quoting the *Patris* of Athens, states that 100 Greek ships have been torpedoed by the Germans and that there remain in the Greek Merchant Fleet only 149 Greek vessels, with a total tonnage of 600,000. Six of these ships, totalling 15,000 tons, are being repaired at Elass.

TRAVELS IN CHINA.

WORK OF ASIATIC ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

TWO THOUSAND MILES.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, of New York, lately arrived in Rangoon after a trip of over two thousand miles in Yunnan and unadministered and unmapped territory on the Tibetan and Burma borders. Mr. Andrews is in charge of the Asiatic zoological expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

The party, which consisted of Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, sister of the late Mr. George Bonaparte, who was with Admiral Perry in the expedition in which he discovered the North Pole; Mr. Edmund Heller, naturalist, who accompanied Mr. Theodore Roosevelt on his tour through Africa; and a large staff of assistants, menials, etc.

Speaking of the journey, states the Rangoon Gazette, Mr. Andrews said they left the United States in March, 1916, and went to Japan where they photographed in natural colours of still life and moving pictures were taken. From Japan, Korea was visited, where more pictures were taken. Trouble was experienced in Peking in getting permission to make the trip on account of the rebellion and unsettled state of the country generally.

On obtaining it, the party went to Fuchow where boats were obtained and a 21 mile voyage was made up the Min river to Yen-Ping-fu, which landed them right in the midst of stirring times, as Yen-Ping-fu was being attacked by rebels and bandits. In these troubles the party were not molested and the trip was exciting, as troops used to stand on the banks of the river and practise musketry at passing boats. They were stopped and an effort was made to commandeer their sampans and boats, but the governor was appealed to and gave them safe passage through to Fuchow.

Mrs. Andrews thoroughly enjoyed her experience and spoke of it as great fun. On returning to Fuchow, it was decided to go to Fa-ching and try to get specimens of what is known there as the blue tiger. This was one of the objects of the expedition. Seven of these animals had been killed by the Rev. Harry R. Caldwell, a missionary, and as they are a rare and valuable variety the party were anxious to get at least one specimen. This tiger's colour is mottled grey and black. They hunted for weeks and many times were within an ace of success but failed and had to leave without one.

GRANDURE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

A return was made to Hongkong and from there the party went to Yunnan, from where they went by the French railway to Yunnan-fu. This being the end of the railway line, a caravan of thirty-three mules and horses was obtained and a ride of twenty-six miles took them toward the Tibetan border where they camped. They left Yunnan-fu on September 9, 1916. From this on they hunted and trapped through September, October, November, December, and January, through Miao and Lolo country, taking care not to enter the Chinese territory, as it was said strangers are killed on sight. They hunted for some time on Snow Mountain, camping at an altitude of 13,000 feet and shooting game at from 14,000 to 15,000 feet. Snow Mountain, through which the Yangtsze passes, is 18,000 feet high, and the gorges, which in some places are 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep, are the only things, Mr. Andrews said, which could compare in grandeur to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in America, one of the great sights of the world.

The difficulty of making oneself understood was obviated by the taking of English and Chinese speaking interpreters from Yunnan-fu, and as the tour progressed Miao or Lolo or Tibetan who spoke Chinese, the party lived in the most primitive of tents, using fur bags to sleep in. The tents were kept warm by charcoal fires. Mrs. Andrews was a source of intense interest everywhere they went, as the adopted man's style of dress, heavy knickerbockers, stockings, leggings, etc., was new to the first while woman to have been through the territory traversed, was never ill a day, and thoroughly enjoyed the life. Such food essentials as flour, sugar, coffee, tea, and a small quantity of tinned food were carried, but the party mostly lived on the game shot by them. Game was plentiful. In the places along the Tibetan frontier visited there were very few Chinese, mostly aborigines, large, splendidly made men and women who proved very friendly.

3,000 zoological specimens.

Leaving the Tibetan border a move was made towards the Burma frontier. The party crossed the Yangtsze river at Chien and travelled by Wei-hai-Ting, through unmapped country, trapping and hunting until Taifu was reached. From Taifu the journey led to Teng-yueh-Ting where they got their mail and learned that the United States had been of relations with Germany and subsequently declared war on her. There was splendid shooting all the way from Teng-yueh to the Taping River and a long caravan route to Shamo.

Three thousand zoological specimens, the largest collection since Mr. Andrews says, have been obtained in China by one zoological expedition, were obtained. The specimens have been preserved in salt and hermetically sealed tins. On reaching Shamo, Mr. Heller halted, shooting while Mr. and Mrs. Andrews went on to Teng-yueh. They are going on to Shamo where a short stay will be made, the museum of natural history visited, and comparison made where possible. After this some sight-seeing in India will be done and then they will go on to Colombo, Hongkong and home.

Mr. Heller will rejoin the party in India. This is the first time Mrs. Andrews has been with her husband on a zoological expedition, although he has been round the world four times on such trips. The trip just finished is the first runner, Mr. Andrews said, of an extensive trip to Tibet in another two or three years' time. From a scientific standpoint it is one of the most successful trips that Mr. Andrews has made.

CHAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to spend for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BATHING CAPS

RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

PRICE \$2.50 EACH.

Queen's Dispensary

(HARPER & GENTS)

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IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

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INSURANCE REGULATION IN HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Commercial and financial interests in Hongkong and China, reports the American Consul-General George E. Anderson, Hongkong, have agreed in a general way upon legislation, now being considered by the Government for the regulation of all branches of insurance in Hongkong and, if possible, in China through British companies operating in the treaty ports. The legislation runs along lines similar to those followed in Great Britain, Canada, and the Philippines, the Philippine insurance law, and that of Canada particularly, receiving approval as embodying provisions suitable for Hongkong. The proposed legislation is designed to prevent the operation of irresponsible companies. Out of 48 insurance companies which have been registered in Hongkong 20 have been placed in liquidation or struck off the official register as a result of financial or other commercial causes. The proposal is for a uniform regulation for all companies operating in Hongkong or in the open ports of China under British charter or control.

It is a rather remarkable fact that there has been so little trouble from "wildcat" insurance concerns in China, when the practically complete lack of control on the part of governmental authority of all such business is realised. The insurance business in Hongkong and China is very large, the annual turnover running into many millions of dollars. Some of the companies in operation in this field under local charter and without Government control are among the strongest companies to be found anywhere. The need of regulation, however, has been felt, and legislation now being perfected will place the business upon a sound basis.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and relieve the sufferer. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MILITARY HONOURS FOR YOKOHAMA MEN.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Major George Campbell Wheeler, Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army "for the most conspicuous bravery and determination." This officer, together with one Gurkha officer and eight men, crossed a river and immediately rushed the enemy's trench under heavy bombing, rifle, machine-gun, and artillery fire. Having obtained a footing on the river bank he was almost immediately afterwards counter-attacked by a strong enemy party with bombs. Major Campbell Wheeler at once led a charge with another officer and three men, receiving a severe wound in the head, but managed, in spite of this, to disperse the enemy. This bold action on his part undoubtedly saved the situation. In spite of his wound he continued to consolidate his position. Major Wheeler is the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Wheeler of Yokohama.

The son of another old Yokohama resident was the recipient of the Military Cross some time since. This is Lieutenant (now Captain) "Roy" Brent, Motor Machine Gun Section. He officiated as a non-commissioned sergeant with one machine with great coolness under fire, and on his own initiative conducted a line to resist counter-attack, making several journeys over open ground under heavy shell fire. Captain Brent is now training troops for the battery in this country after about sixteen months' work in the trenches.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Uniform—White with Halmes.

Friday, July 27th.—No. 1 Squadron, Central, 6.45 p.m.

Monday, July 30th.—No. 2 Company, Central, 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31st.—No. 1 Company, Central, 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, August 2nd.—No. 3 Company, Central, 6.45 p.m.

Friday, August 3rd.—Route, March, Statue Square at 6 p.m. All ranks will attend.

HAND-PRICES.

Band Practice on Friday, July 27th, and Monday, July 30th. No exemption will be granted except by the under signed.

(Sgt.) T. W. FARRER, Actg. B.A.T. (R.)

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee Hoock Street, VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, (Linen) Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Enamelled Twin Beds, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc., etc.
A Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 25, 1917. 1916

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS
HONGKONG

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COAL HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).
SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Resamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik Bunkers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
1927

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HONGMEI, a Chinese graduate, versed in the literature, has been a teacher to Europeans in the Chinese language for ten years. He is a first rate scholar and a Chinese teacher. He is also a good knowledge of English and French. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 11, Wellington Street, First Floor.

TANG YU, Dentist, successor of
the late SIEN JING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRINTED BY THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED, BY BARNARD A. HARRIS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

MOTORCYCLE
AND
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres
(all sizes) Rubber Solution.
Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns,
Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road, Central
HONGKONG.

TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA—No. 9, Peak Road. Six
Rooms, Eucalyptus, with garden
and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shamshien, Canton. Nos.
31 and 33.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1932

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with
Tennis Court, in Minden Villas,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,**
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, June 18, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Cornsought Road.
HOUSES in King's and Tork Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshien, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET, Wong-nai-chong
Road.

A HOUSE TO LET, Knutsford
Terrace (Kowloon).
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,**
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
**THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,**
and
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,387.**
I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds—3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—17,637,590
Sinking Fund Account—128,230
£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456
Life and Annuity—2,141,538
Branches—337,339
Revenue Marine Department—478,940
Other Receipts—25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 25, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire ... 2/7
On demand ... 2/7 3/16
" 30 days sight ... 2/7 5/16
" 4 months sight ... 2/7 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/7 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/7 1/2

On Paris—
On demand ... 3/6
Credits, 4 months sight ... 3/6 1/2
On New York—
On demand ... 61 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight ... 61 1/2

On Bombay—
Wire ... 100
On demand ... 100

On Calcutta—
Wire ... 100
On demand ... 100

On Singapore—
On demand ... 110 1/2
On Manila—
On demand ... 113 1/2

On Shanghai—
On demand ... 113 1/2
" 30 days sight (private paper) ... 113 1/2

On Yokohama—
On demand ... 113 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 44.40
Sovereigns (Banks) (per tael) ... 39.40
Silver (per tael) ... 39.40
Silver (per tael) ... 39.40
Chinese Copper Cash ... 1.20
Chinese Copper Cents ... 1.20
Rate of Native Interest ... 2 1/2 %
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 1.20

Temperature.
Hongkong, July 25, 1917.

Barometer 9 A.M. ... 29.70
Do 1 P.M. ... 29.67
Do 4 P.M. ... 29.65
Thermometer 9 A.M. ... 80
Do 1 P.M. ... 81
Do 4 P.M. ... 81
Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 78
Do (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. ... 77
Do (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. ... 76
Do (Maximum) ... 81
Do (Minimum) (over night) ... 72

Blazon Type NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glowing
headline to attract the public eye. The
simple statement that all chemists and
it is sufficient, as every family knows its
value. It has been used for forty years
and is just what its name implies. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Three hours ... 70
Six hours ... 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.
Three hours ... \$1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour ... 0.30 0.40
One hour ... 0.30 0.60
Two hours ... 0.50 0.80
Three hours ... 0.70 1.00
Six hours ... 1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10
One hour ... 15
Every subsequent hour ... 20
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10
Hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 10

III.—Taipso Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hirer causes
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... \$1.50 ... 2 hours.
return ... \$1.50 ... 4
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... \$1.75 ... 2 1/2
return ... \$3.00 ... 5
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single ... \$2.00 ... 3
return ... \$3.50 ... 7
Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to
Sailors' Home ... 04 cents
From Slaughter House to
Government Civil Hos-
pital ... 04
From Government Civil
Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04
From Clock Tower to Race
Course ... 10
From Race Course to Bay
View House ... 12
From Wanchai Market to
Bay View House ... 08
From Bay View House to
Quarry Bay ... 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Two hours ... 50
Three ... 60
Four ... 70
Five ... 80
Six ... 90
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria half fare
extra is to be allowed for the return
journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour ... 25 cents.
Two hours ... 45
Three ... 75
Four ... 85
Five ... 95
Six ... 1.00
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.50

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum (postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each).

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 6 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

Advertisements calling "Main" Hongkong
Code, A.B.C. 8th Edition.

Telephone No. 21.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

Barometer 29.55 29.55 29.00
Temperature 80 80 77
Direction of Wind ... S.W.
Force ... 2
Weather ... of 1.00
Rain ... 3.1 0.00 4.07

Light open air temperature on the 25th 81
Lowest open air temperature on the 25th 72

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous On date of On date at
at 2.30 p.m. 6 a.m. 5 p.m.

Barometer 29.55 29.55 29.00
Temperature 80 80 77
Direction of Wind ... S.W.
Force ... 2
Weather ... of 1.00
Rain ... 3.1 0.00 4.07

Light open air temperature on the 25th 81
Lowest open air temperature on the 25th 72

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1878-83.

The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 2 feet 4 inches and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.45—No returns from
Japan. Pressure has increased slightly
over N. China, and decreased slightly
elsewhere. There is no significant change
in distribution except that the con-
tinental depression now appears to be
central near Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.33 inch. Total
since January 1st, 53.24 inches, against
an average of 43.3 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 26th July—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. and
S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, frequent
rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as
No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamook: The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of July,
1917.

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
July 25th, 5.41 a.m.	7.17 p.m.	
" 26th, 5.41 "	7.17 "	
" 27th, 5.42 "	7.18 "	
" 28th, 5.42 "	7.18 "	
" 29th, 5.43 "	7.19 "	
" 30th, 5.43 "	7.19 "	
" 31st, 5.44 "	7.14 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JULY 25, 1917.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Rainfall at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
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W'ostock ... 6 a.
Memuro ... 5 a.
T'okaido ... 5 a.
Kochi ... 5 a.
Nagasaki ... 5 a.
Kagoshima ... 5 a.
Oshima ... 5 a.
Ishikawa ... 5 a.
Bunimatsu ... 5 a.
Weihaiwei ... 6 a.
Hankow ... 5 a.
Ichang ... 5 a.
Kiangsu ... 5 a.
Shanghai ... 5 a.
Guthrie ... 5 a.
Sharp ... 5 a.
Swatow ... 5 a.
Taichu ... 5 a.
Tainan ... 5 a.
Koshu ... 5 a.
Pescadore ... 5 a.
Canton ... 5 a.
Hongkong ... 5 a.
Gap Rock ... 5 a.
Macao ... 5 a.
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